



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

verted by exaggeration. It was his fortune to chronicle for the German public the volcanic catastrophes of recent years in Italy and to describe the destruction of Messina and Reggio and the terrible devastation in Calabria wrought not only by last winter's earthquakes, but by the shocks of 1905 and 1906. His book is largely a reprint of the descriptions he wrote of these great calamities. Naturally, he does not approach these topics from the scientific side. It was his province to supply an historical account of the results he witnessed, and there is no doubt that his contribution is worthy to live as a part of the story of these historic events. Even many who care chiefly for the scientific side will be glad to read this masterly description of the effects upon man and his works in the first weeks after these catastrophes occurred.

Northern France from Belgium and the English Channel to the Loire, excluding Paris and its Environs. Handbook for Travellers by Karl Baedeker. Fifth Edition. xxxvi and 454 pp., 16 Maps and 55 Plans. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1909. M. 7.50.

This English edition corresponds with the eighth French edition. It has been brought up to date in all respects. Great care has been given to the beautifully produced maps and plans; a short account appears of the usual approaches to northern France for American and English travellers, and heights are given in the text in English feet and on the maps in meters.

Brésil. Guide des États-Unis du Brésil. Traduction de Roberto Gomes. First Edition. 219 pp. and Plan in colours of Rio de Janeiro. Bilac, Passos & Bandeira, Rio de Janeiro, 1904.

Shows the objects best worth seeing along the principal lines of travel, especially in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro, and gives a great deal of information about the republic, especially in its ethnographic and cultural aspects.

Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten unter besonderer Berücksichtigung seines politischen, ethischen, sozialen und erzieherischen Einflusses. Von Georg von Bosse. xiii and 480 pp., Illustrations and Index of Names. Chr. Belsersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart, 1908.

The author is pastor of a Lutheran church in Philadelphia. His treatment of the subject is worthy of its importance. He gives here a condensed history of the Germans in this country, from their early immigration to the present time. He writes clearly of the political, social and cultural influences they have exerted. An especially interesting section deals with these immigrants during our colonial period, in the Revolutionary war and during the first quarter of a century of the Republic. He describes their settlement and the widening of their influence in each of the States, their participation in the Civil War, follows them in their manifold walks of life and tells of their great men. Most of the illustrations are portraits of German-Americans or their sons who have won distinction. He endeavours, with much success, to give some idea of their important participation in practically all our business activities, and of their high place in the professions, literature and in the educational and philanthropic work of the United States. Attention is naturally called to a large number of the German leaders and the only index is a list of their names. This book should have a wider range of readers than its German dress can give it. The spirit of the German-Ameri-